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CSSR'S CHNOUPEK REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF CSCE PROVISIONS

LD251004 Prague CTK in English 0833 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Implementation of the provisions of the Final Act, signed five years ago at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, was reviewed by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in an interview for CETEKA.

He said that in its relations with the signatories of the Helsinki documents, Czechoslovakia proceeds consistently from the principles of the Final Act, and singled out normalization of relations with Czechoslovakia's Western neighbours, West Germany and Austria.

Czechoslovakia is also guided by the principles of the Helsinki Conference in systematic development of relations with France, Finland, Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Turkey, Norway, Iceland, Portugal, Canada and other states.

In the past five years, the Czechoslovak foreign policy in the sphere of relations with advanced capitalist countries proved its high-principled character and initiativeness.

Undoubtedly positive results hav. n achieved in the relations with the Final Act signatories, even though some problems existed, through no guilt of Czechoslovakia--as for example in Czechoslovak-U.S. relations because of the refusal of the U.S. administration to return to Czechoslovakia the monetary gold seized by the Nazis.

Minister Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia has a positive balance sheet also in the sphere of international economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which is considered a material base of detente, and implements conscientiously also the provisions of the "Third Basket", as testified to by developing cooperation in culture, science, education and health.

At present, Czechoslovakia has 67 cultural agreements with other countries, including 23 with Final Act signatories. On the follow-up meeting to be held in Madrid, Minister Chnoupek said that it is regarded by Czechoslovakia as an important instrument of the process of detente in Europe.

He stressed that the declaration issued in May by the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee called for intensification of exchanges of opinions, to ensure agreement of all participants on all practical measures which should lead to the fuller implementation of the Final Act.

It is the view of Czechoslovakia that a decision should be taken in Madrid on such an important question of stabilization of political detente and consolidation of the foundations of European peace as the convening of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Madrid meeting should also help achieve a positive turn towards the creation of conditions for further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic sphere.

Reviewing the situation in Europe five years after the Helsinki Conference, Minister Chnoupek said that the participants pledged to make joint efforts aimed at lessening international tension. The new global alignment of class forces, the achievement of a military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and capitalism, and the awareness of all dimensions of the danger of an all-destructive thermonuclear war led the political representatives of most of the participating countries to the platform of peaceful co-existence.

Because of the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist forces to alter the balance in their favor, the international situation has become complicated. But if detente, the synonym of the policy of peaceful coexistence, is seen as an expression of the achieved balance, it can be said that its basis has remained untouched. The attempts of the rightist extremist forces of imperialism to reserve the situation in their favour de facto failed. The policy of detente has taken deep roots in the consciousness of broad masses in states with different social systems. It can be said that the necessary conditions continue to exist for the (?furtherance of) the policy of detente, this sensible and the sole acceptable alternative of international developments, Minister Chnoupek said.

The answer to the question what will prevail, whether detente or confrontation, has been given by the active peace offensive of the socialist countries, based on the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation; the minister said, listing the new initiatives produced by the May session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, as clear evidence of the action capability and viability of detente.

He said the Helsinki Conference five years ago was a turn away from the "cold war" era towards improvement of international relations, towards the elimination of mistrust, confrontations and wars from the life of society. He quoted Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, who said in Helsinki five years ago that "for the first time in its history, Europe has seized the historical opportunity to create real conditions for peace, security and peaceful cooperation, despite all the existing political, economic, philosophical and social differences."

SLOVAK DAILY ACCUSES U.S. OF JUGGLING MBFR FIGURES

AU241410 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 25 Jul 80 p 6

[M. Smolik commentary: "Dubious Distortion of Facts in the West; Mathematics the American Way"]

[Text] Two weeks ago, a significant new Soviet proposal proceeding [from the conviction] that it is high time to do something about reducing armed forces in the heart of Europe and, above all, that one has to start somewhere, was put on the negotiating table in the Vienna Hofburg palace, where--with numerous breaks--negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe have been going on for 7 years. The proposal suggests beginning with one of the key points of the agreement's first stage--reduction of the numerical strength of Soviet and American troops in central Europe, a matter that also corresponds precisely to the vital importance of USSR-U.S. relations to the relaxation of tension.

To put it concisely, the new proposal, which takes into consideration the position of the West, goes even further in that in the first stage [it foresees] the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops from the central European theater, in addition to the 20,000 troops that are now unilaterally leaving GDR territory, a withdrawal which is to be completed in the immediate future. What is being proposed is in fact the withdrawal of 40,000 Soviet troops, which is 10,000 more than the West had proposed at one stage. Moreover, the socialist countries let stand in their proposal the withdrawal of 13,000 [U.S.] troops as proposed by the West, although it is known that since the beginning of the Vienna negotiations the United States has increased the numerical strength of its military contingent deployed in the FRG by 26,000 men. At the same time it is also well known that during the Vienna negotiations the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not increased the numerical strength of their troops in Europe.

The new proposals submitted in Vienna correctly presented themselves as convincing evidence of the socialist countries' good will and constructive approach to the solution of that extraordinarily important problem. It has also been emphasized that the proposals fully correspond to the observance of equal security, which is the basis of the Vienna negotiations. The West German daily FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU stated: "The proposal to withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops provided the United States reduces the number of its troops in Western Europe by 13,000 must be studied as soon as possible even though there might be voices claiming that it is just another Soviet maneuver," and favored making use of the opportunity to get the negotiations out of the doldrums.

How did the West receive this latest display of good will which makes it possible to work out the text of an agreement pertaining to the first stage and at the same time create a basis for reaching broader agreement later? A dubious [neseriozhe] distortion of facts has begun--particularly in the American press, where Pentagon strategists as well as official quarters do not want to admit that the Soviet proposal refutes the idea so tenaciously inculcated in Americans that the Warsaw Pact countries are striving for "military supremacy," especially in Europe. It is precisely on that basis that the lies about the "Soviet threat" are being constantly spread, a matter that also serves to justify the militarist plans aimed at increasing military expenditures and armament, "nuclear militarization," the establishment of emergency intervention forces and gross intervention in the affairs of other countries.

For example, the American press claims at present that a unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops cannot be a part of the Vienna negotiations and that the new plan, allegedly, envisages the withdrawal of only 20,000 Soviet troops; that is, allegedly, 10,000 less than the 30,000 whose withdrawal the USSR proposed 2 years ago. Thus what is involved here on the side of the Atlantic propagandists is an extremely dubious distortion of facts whose only purpose is to belittle the significance of the Soviet Union's important initiative. However, mathematics is a very accurate science: 20,000 plus 20,000 makes 40,000 and not 20,000. And why, all of a sudden, has the United States "forgotten" that the Americans have increased the numerical strength of their troops precisely in the area of planned reduction by 26,000 men? Thus the American reader becomes a witness to a strange juggling of words meant to obscure the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries continue to strive in a principled way for the preservation of peace in Europe.

POLISH, CSSR MBFR DELEGATES COMMENT ON 21ST ROUND

Polish Delegate Remarks

LD250302 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna, 24 July, PAP--By PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher--The 21st round of the negotiations of 19 states on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended here today, and Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, presented its results at a news conference.

He voiced satisfaction over the fact that the 21st round considerably enlivened the negotiations, which was possible thanks to the initiative of socialist countries. Ambassador Strulak mentioned the fact that all direct participants in the negotiations exchanged among themselves the up-dated information about the numerical strength of the troops they have in central Europe. He pointed to a constructive dialogue on the measures related to the reductions, and, first of all, to the important proposals forwarded by socialist countries on July 10, 1980.

Presenting the new troop strength data as of January 1, socialist countries adopted a constructive approach and displayed the will to eliminate the existing differences. The Western participants should also make an effort to remove the divergencies of opinions on the respective data to promote progress in the negotiations, he said. As regards the discussion on the measures related to the reductions, the socialist countries presented a positive and realistic concept of such measures.

The proposals put forth by the socialist countries on July 10 were the most important event of the 21st round of the negotiations. They represent a major concession to the West. They change the proportions of the Soviet-U.S. reductions to the benefit of the West, approximately from 2:1 to 3:1, which, in view of the latest rise in the numerical strength of U.S. troops, leads also to limiting the differences between the number of Soviet and U.S. troops in the reduction zone.

The socialist countries also propose a new way of regulating the shares of member states in the collective ceilings of the numerical troop strength of both alliances in central Europe, to be set after two stages of the reduction. The proposal meets half way the basic wish of the West to ensure flexibility in handling the numerical troop strength of states within the joint collective ceilings. All the proposals presented so far, including the measures related to military data and to the reductions, create a realistic ground for an early signing of the first agreement and even for starting work on it.

It is, said Ambassador Strulak, the most important and the most urgent task of both sides, if the participants in the negotiations really want to halt the arms race, to reverse the unfavourable tendencies in East-West relations, to restore detente in international relations and to consolidate security and peace in Europe. The socialist states followed with deeds the appeal contained in the declaration of the states--parties to the Warsaw Treaty made in Warsaw on May 15 to continue the efforts to seek solutions that would lead to lowering the threshold of military confrontation in central Europe, without undermining the security of the parties.

Answering journalists' questions, Ambassador Strulak said that the proposal of socialist states of July 10 should make it easier for the West to agree to satisfy the wishes of the socialist countries to freeze the numerical troops strength in the period between two stages of the reduction. The point is that none of the Western participants should increase the numerical strength of its troops, while the biggest forces of the [words indistinct] (?will) be undergoing the reduction.

CSSR Delegate Comments

LD242224 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the troop cuts in central Europe talks here, said at the close of the 21st round that it could be described as useful.

Three major events took place during the round. The most important was the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which issued a declaration outlining a new program of struggle to preserve everything positive that has been achieved in the 1970's, Ambassador Keblusek said.

The second important event was the exchange of latest data on the levels of troops of the two military groupings.

The figures showed the rising U.S. military presence in central Europe, and buildup of the most dangerous service, the air force, with missile forces and new helicopter units.

In contrast, the Soviet Union decided to withdraw from the G.D.R. 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks, the ambassador pointed out.

The third important event was the new proposal submitted by the socialist countries on July 10, and showing where to begin the process of reducing military confrontation in central Europe.

Western delegates tried to minimize the importance of the proposals which evidently run counter to the Western plans for modernization of its armed forces, and came up with nothing constructive at the Vienna talks, Ambassador Keblusek said, stressing that the approach of the socialist countries to activate the negotiations were patient, consistent and initiative. To ensure success of their efforts, it is necessary to mobilize public opinion in the West, in order to prevent a dangerous backslide.

MLADENOV, TURKEY'S ERKMEN EXCHANGE TOASTS AT OFFICIAL DINNER

AU101117 Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA)--"The relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey are an important factor for the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the world", underlined Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister yesterday at the dinner given in honour of his Turkish colleague.

Mr Mladenov stressed that the relations between the two countries are developing on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs.

He pointed out that the policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans is not subject to the trends of conjuncture but is aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and security, at the development of goodneighbourliness and friendship, of cooperation and understanding.

The Bulgarian foreign minister dwelt on the numerous initiatives of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, aimed at consolidation and furthering of the process of detente, at peaceful reciprocally advantageous international cooperation, at bringing the arms race to a halt.

"We are making every effort to convene the Madrid meeting constructively and bring it to a successful end", said he. Mr Mladenov stressed that Bulgaria is for the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension in the Middle and the Far East and in all parts of the globe. "We are for the stopping of and for guaranteeing that foreign interference against the government and the people of Afghanistan will not be resumed. This will create the conditions for a political settling of the issue", said Mr Mladenov.

Dwelling on the Cyprus issue, he stressed that Bulgaria's position is a position of principle, an invariable position--for a peaceful, just and lasting settling of the problem on the basis of preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus. In conclusion the Bulgarian foreign minister expressed confidence that the visit of the Turkish foreign minister will be a new step towards the expansion and deepening of Bulgarian-Turkish relations.

"Turkey is for a general and full disarmament under international control to be exercised in such a way which will not influence adversely the security of any state", stressed in reply the Turkish Foreign Minister Mr Hayrettin Erkmen.

He emphasized that efforts should be made to create an atmosphere of complete trust, meeting first of all the requirements for the consolidation of this process in the Balkans. "We are confident that the existing problems between Turkey and Greece should be decided peacefully along lines of the negotiations", added Mr Erkmen. The Turkish guest stated further Turkey's position on the Cyprus issue.

Dwelling on the Afghan problem, he underlined that the peaceful efforts for its settling as soon as possible should continue, taking into consideration the will of the Afghan people.

"Permanent development of cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria is important for the preservation of peace both in the Balkans and the Middle East and in the world in general. I would like to point with satisfaction the progress marked in the cooperation between our two countries. All possibilities are present for a better and reciprocally more advantageous use and expansion of spheres of bilateral cooperation", said Mr Hayrettin Erkmen.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU240955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 80 p 1

["Text" of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman and Stanko Todorv, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman, and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Poland's national holiday]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and the fraternal Polish people most cordial and friendly greetings and wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Poland's restoration.

Poland's liberation from fascism is a result of the Polish people's heroic struggles against the oppressors and the victory of the antifascist coalition against Hitlerite Germany to which the Soviet Union and its glorious army made a decisive contribution. That victory marked the beginning of profound socioeconomic transformations which changed your country's face. Under PZPR leadership and thanks to the diligent toil of the Polish people and the active cooperation with and mutual assistance of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, Poland has registered great successes in every area of life for 36 years. Today the People's Republic of Poland is a socialist state with a highly developed economy, science, technology and culture.

We sincerely rejoice over the remarkable achievements of the fraternal Polish people and are convinced that they will worthily implement the new and great tasks set by the Eighth PZPR Congress.

The People's Republic of Poland is making an important contribution to the struggle to strengthen peace and continue detente in Europe and throughout the world. As a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA Poland takes an active part in implementing the socialist countries' peaceful policy. Thanks to its principle-minded and constructive foreign policy, the People's Republic of Poland today deservedly enjoys great international authority.

We attribute exceptionally great significance to the relations of traditional fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR because they serve the interests of our peoples and are a real factor in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries. We are deeply convinced that these relations will further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On the day of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Poland, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Polish people new and even greater successes in building the developed socialist society, in further developing People's Poland, in the prosperity of its noble people and in benefiting world peace and socialism.

BTA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH CEMA

AU241550 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 July (BTA)--Bulgaria supplies almost 40 per cent of the general imports of canned fruit and vegetables by the CMEA countries, 40 percent of their imports of fresh vegetables, 50 per cent of the grapes imports and 90 per cent of the cigarette imports.

This country is responsible in different years for 10 to 13 per cent of these countries' agrarian imports (Bulgaria's population makes 2.4 per cent of the European CMEA member-countries and her arable land is 1.5 per cent of theirs).

On the basis of scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist community countries Bulgaria has considerably increased the yields of many farm crops. After the introduction of new Soviet wheat varieties and cultivation of new hybrid strains based on them, namely "yubiley", "sadovo", "ludogorka" and "karliakra", the average wheat yields in Bulgaria have reached 3,700 kg per hectare in the second half of the seventies.

This country is introducing now a Hungarian method of non-irrigation maize growing. In 1978 it yielded over 6,000 kg of maize per hectare from an area of 2,000 hectares.

Romania is assisting Bulgaria in raising highly productive strains of soybeans, vegetables, etc. On their part, Bulgarian specialists organize the mechanized cultivation of new varieties of peppers and tobacco in Romania.

RESULTS OF FIRST 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORTED

AU241520 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 July (BTA)--The announcement of the Social Information Committee, on the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan of Bulgaria in the first six months of this year has been submitted for publication here today. It is said in the announcement that the basic production indices have been fulfilled--pure production--102.6 per cent, public labour efficiency--104.2 per cent.

The plan for the transfer of scientific and technical achievements into production is fulfilled 106.4 per cent, which means that 350 new and improved goods have been introduced, as well as 528 new and improved technologies, 169 projects for automated systems and 50 new and improved plant varieties.

The utilized capital investments in the first six months of this year amount to 2.4 billion leva, of which 1,100 million leva have gone into modernization, reconstruction and expansion of production capacities.

In industry the plan is fulfilled 100.5 per cent through economies of raw materials, and other materials, fuel, energy and through increased labour efficiency. The share of the basic industrial branches-mechanical engineering, chemistry, metallurgy and the power generation in the total volume of industrial production amounts to 45.1 per cent. The electric power generated is 17,522 million kWh, which compared with the first six months of last year constitutes 106.8 per cent. The pig iron production is 774,159 tons, which is 102.1 per cent higher over the same period last year.

The general volume of the capital investments in agriculture in the six months amounts to 391 million leva, with the agricultural organizations being equipped with new tractors, harvesters, trucks and other farm machinery. The lands under irrigation have been expanded by another 4,700 hectares. "In spite of adverse weather conditions the agricultural organizations have planted more sun flower, maize and other crops than last year," reads the announcement. Compared with the first six months of last year 1.5 per cent more cattle and poultry have been purchased from the agricultural organizations and 2.6 per cent more eggs.

Construction work to the tune of 1.4 billion leva have been completed in the first six months of this year. The Ministries of the Light Industry, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics, Electrical Engineering, Transport, Construction and Building Materials have reported on new production capacities introduced ahead of schedule. The plan for exports is fulfilled 119.9 per cent, with the machines and equipment continuing to take the largest relative proportion--45.6 per cent of the total exports. Trade is 13.4 per cent higher than the one realized in the first six months of 1979. The trading relations with the developing countries have been definitely on the up grade in the first six months of this year over the same period last year. The trade with this group of countries has risen by 25.5 per cent.

89 million leva have been spent on environment conservation measures. Compared with the same period of last year an increase has been achieved in: railway transport--3.8 per cent, internal road transport--4.1 per cent. The transport for general purposes has carried 206 million tons of cargo.

In conclusion the announcement dwells on the increase of the people's income through the public consumption funds and the increase paid pensions--by 23 per cent compared with the first six months of last year. Over these six months goods worth 5,652 million leva have been sold.

PROGRESS IN OPTICAL INFORMATION TRANSMISSION REPORTED

AU231016 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jul (BTA)--The first two Bulgarian lines for optical transmission of information have successfully endured tests at the laboratory of the Institute of Electronics with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The first of these is designed for a multi-channel transmission of sound, telephone calls, radio broadcasts and data and the second is designed to transmit complete television signal-picture, sound and synchronizing impulses.

Communications is one of the spheres modern electronics is reaping successes in. In the electronic communications the copper conductor is replaced by a light-conductor of a fine quartz thread (a fibre with a diameter of a hundredth part of the millimetre). The electric signals are transformed into light ones through semi-conductor opto-electronic irradiators, and the light signals, after a multiple reflection by the light-conductor, are distributed through an optic cable, and upon reception they are re-transformed into electric signals again.

The replacement of radio frequency signals with the light ones of much higher frequency, makes it possible for the volume of information to be increased (one only light-conducting line can carry 1,000 telephone calls simultaneously) and what is more the quartz light-conductor is not susceptible to electromagnetic disturbances and to adverse weather conditions. Its manufacture too, requires not the deficit non-ferrous metals, but one of the earth's most common elements--silicon.

According to the leader of the team which invented the Bulgarian lines for optical transmission of information, Mr Mariy Drazhev, senior researcher, favourable conditions do exist in Bulgaria for the development of the highly promising opto-electronic communication methods, namely large deposits of high-quality quartz and advanced electronic industry, and on the other hand well trained researchers and engineers in the sphere of electronics.

BILAK RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT FOR TALKS 24 JULY

LD241504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The two representatives exchanged information and views on the situation in the Near East and on other topical international questions. The meeting took place in a very cordial and comradely atmosphere.

RELEASE OF CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN DEMANDED

LD241059 Paris LE MATIN in French 18 Jul 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Prague--For Battek"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 182 Czechoslovak citizens demanded in a letter addressed to the interior minister that Charter 77 spokesman Rudolf Battek, who has been charged with assault and battery against a police officer, be immediately released. Battek has already been subjected to harassment in the past (a sentence of 3 years' imprisonment in 1972) for his activities in unofficial organizations.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES HOMOSEXUAL 'PROVOCATION,' PELIKAN COMMENT

LD241107 Prague CTK in English 0938 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Today's RUDE PRAVO condemned the provocation by a "homosexuals organization Fuori" in Moscow's Red Square and wrote that "for some hunters of anti-Olympic provocations this was again a (tidbit) that passed from the Munich radio to the Voice of America to BBC...."

RUDE PRAVO noted that also "emigrant Jiri Pelikan...let himself be heard in the choir of different protests against the (intervention) of Soviet militia against [words indistinct].... He [word indistinct] by the utterly shameless hooliganism to equally shameless comments the "highlights" of which are worth quoting: "I knew," Pelikan said, "that any form of protest would be suppressed. It should be added that the minorities have a hard life in the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet system confirms its right-oriented conservative policy also in the sexual sphere...."

RUDE PRAVO continued: "There is no sense in arguing with stupidity, the more so when it is as shameless as in this case."

KABRHELOVA ADDRESSES WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

LD221848 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Copenhagen--Women's equality is a matter of course in Czechoslovakia, Marie Kabrhelova, chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee stated at the World Conference of the U.N. Decade for Women here Tuesday.

Economic activity of women is regarded in the country as a basis of the women's self-assertion, the development of their abilities and talents. Women's employment has reached the optimum level of 48.3 percent of all workers in the national economy. Women make up 52 percent of all specialists with high qualification and 30 percent of executives in the national economy in Czechoslovakia.

The qualifications and level of education of the women are constantly increasing. In 1979, only 4.5 percent of girls took jobs straight after completing basic 9-year education. Girls are in the majority among secondary school students and account for 42 percent of all university students.

In 1976, women accounted for 29 percent of all deputies elected to the Federal Assembly. They make up 30 percent of deputies of national committees.

Extensive mother, child and family care appreciates the woman's role as a mother. Women are now entitled to a maternity leave up to two years of the child's age. There exists a system of high monthly family allowance, low rents, special schemes of aid to young married couples. There is an extensive network of creches attend by 19.5 percent of children under three years of age, and a system of nursery schools providing care for 85.7 percent of all children between 3 and 5 years of age. After-school care is secured for schoolchildren in their spare time when their mothers are at work; 65 percent of all pupils take advantage of school catering and other facilities.

The Czechoslovak woman has become an equal and recognized co-creator of all the material and spiritual wealth of the society, its firm life and social guarantees. There is virtually no difference now between the life of women in town and in rural areas, Marie Kabrhelova stressed.

The Czechoslovak delegate voiced grave concern that while every step for an improvement in the status of women eventually encounters in many countries a lack of funds, militaristic circles and arms concerns are again trying to push their governments into situations in which they would be cutting ever greater amounts from the already modestly-financed social programs, including improvement in the status of women.

Everyone knows that 50 hospitals or schools could be built for the expenditure needed for one single bomber, Marie Kabrhelova emphasized.

The socialist countries have no intention of resigning themselves to these dangerous tendencies and will continue to strive for an end to the absurd armament.

Marie Kabrhelova criticized the fact that progress has not yet been made in a Middle East settlement. This affects most the Arab countries, and especially the Palestinian people, she stated.

She considered it very alarming that progressive governments in Latin America, Africa and Asia which--just as Afghanistan--strive to overcome feudal backwardness and at the same time emancipate women continue to be the target of attacks and subversive activity of world imperialism. She voiced concern that Vietnamese women have again become target of attacks by big-power hegemonism which is increasingly encouraged in its aggressive plans by influential Western arms concerns.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATE EGYPT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2410O1 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 23 Jul (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram to Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, congratulating him on his country's national day.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL, WORLD ECONOMIES VIEWED

AU241325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Czechoslovakia and the World Economy"]

[Excerpts] The consequence of our relatively high degree of participation in the international division of labor is that our economy reacts very sensitively to the increasingly complicated external economic relations. We are nevertheless justified in rejecting the claim of certain Western economists and journalists that the socialist countries are not immune to a crisis or crisis influences, either. A crisis means a disintegration of economic processes, which is connected with mass unemployment; both in our own country, and in the other states of the socialist community, anything like that is out of the question. But a crisis in the capitalist part of the world means a drop in demand, a narrowing-down of the market and, as a final consequence, unfavorable conditions for the sale of our products.

Two-thirds of four foreign trade is, of course, accounted for by the countries of the socialist community, the CEMA member states, and half of this amount by the Soviet Union. This is of enormous advantage for our national economy, and perhaps during the present difficult times we realize this far more than at any time in the past.

Cooperation within the CEMA framework, and particularly with the Soviet Union, not only makes deliveries of most fuels and raw materials possible for us, and for substantially more advantageous price and payments conditions; it also means guaranteed sales of our industry's products on a large scale and a long-term basis. However, it is necessary to bear in mind that the prices of fuel and raw materials are rising under the influence of the world prices even within the framework of CEMA, even though this is happening considerably more slowly and without cyclical lurches. One of the reasons for this is that the production of fuels and raw materials is becoming technically more and more complicated, and more and more exacting in the investment and financial sense; and also, fuels and raw materials are bineg obtained in increasingly distant and inaccessible regions.

The remaining one third of our foreign trade is taking place within our relations with prominent capitalist countries and with developing countries on the basis of conditions valid on capitalist markets. It is exactly in this sphere of foreign trade that we feel the aggravation of the world economic situation most.

On the one hand we can justify maintain that the influence of adverse economic conditions on our national economy would be far greater were the share of capitalist states in our foreign trade larger. It has been shown that we have done the only right thing in not seeking an easy solution of certain economic or technical problems by means of loans and so forth. But on the other hand even trade with nonsocialist states is necessary for us, both from the viewpoint of complementing those raw materials which we need and which we cannot get from the socialist markets, and also from the viewpoint of purchasing certain machinery and equipment. Likewise, we regard cooperation between states with different social systems as a contribution from the viewpoint of reducing tension in international relations, and as one of the basic conditions of this.

At the beginning of the seventies we imported from the Soviet Union 10 million tons of crude oil annually; this year we will import from our largest ally 18.3 million tons of crude oil at prices established according to CEMA's mechanism, and on top of that 0.5 million tons of crude oil from the OPEC countries, at prices valid on the world capitalist markets. [paragraph continues]

Similarly, the deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union to the CSSR increased during the seventies seven times over. Furthermore, this year we will import 8 million tons of iron. We will be buying this amount annually in the course of the next 5-year plan.

The strictest possible economizing of raw materials, fuels and energy, as well as escalated efforts aimed at successful exports--this is the equation for solving our fuel and raw material situation.

Let us state that some of our machines continue to be too heavy, to no purpose whatsoever; and that nobody will pay us anything for this. The prices of machinery in international trade are on no account negotiated according to weight.

But even more important is the technical standard of products. If, 10 years ago, an average product brought an average price, and a product technically well above the average brought an appropriately higher price, then today the difference between the price of an average and an above-average products has increased many times over. It has been seen that a product that is technically top-level sells well even in a crisis-ridden situation in the capitalist part of the world; and that it is mainly the suppliers of mediocre products that have to pay for a drop in the boom and in sales. And again we must add that even the CEMA markets are becoming more and more demanding, and that even there mediocrity cannot assert itself.

If, in the production of some of our engineering products, we have succeeded in rapidly applying the latest knowledge in science and technology and in selling them at good prices, then there is no reason at all why we should not be capable of doing the same with other products. Surely we are not being left solely to our own devices; we are backed by the powerful scientific-technical potential of the countries of the CEMA community.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA STRESSES NEED FOR WAGE DISCIPLINE

AU232102 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 80 p 4

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "Not to Retreat Before Backward Tendencies; On Some Problems Concerning the Development of Wages"]

[Excerpts] It is a pity that the person who sent to one of our specialized journals a request for a public answer to the question of whether "it is admissible for an organization to demand of its employees that they 'check in' at least 5 minutes before the beginning of the working hours and to penalize violations of this order in terms of remuneration and bonuses or even by demanding overtime work" did not sign his letter.... One cannot but wonder how anyone can ask about something that is so self-evident. After all, the answer is obvious. Someone who crosses through the enterprises's gate, changes his clothes, discusses with people passing through the results of soccer matches and asks everyone how he is doing has not created any value and is not entitled to receive any remuneration. If those who are giving as little as they can but want the maximum represented the majority....

They do not constitute the majority but they do exist; they live among us and are not badly off, which they deny, however. They demand higher wages, criticize that others get more than they do and threaten to quit the job, arguing that "everyone has got the same belly but bonuses are distributed according to a different formula."

No one regards them highly. The whole workshop knows what kind of people they are but, nevertheless, they usually succeed in enforcing what they want.

Who is to blame? The wage policy, perhaps?....[punctuation as published] Sometimes it is said that if the wage policy were better thought out everyone would get what he deserves: the better employee more and the worse employee less.

What Has Not Been Reckoned With

The wage policy and the guidelines by which it is governed are a result of the management system that has been in force until now and they are thus not ideal. However, it cannot be denied that the basic principles of the wage policy are correct.

What do the statistics show? Last year Kcs202.7 billion was paid out in wages in organizations run by the socialist sector. This was Kcs7.1 billion more than in the previous year. The average monthly wage increased by Kcs63 to Kcs2,580, (which is additional evidence of our high standard of living). This was envisaged by the plan. However, the plan did not reckon with the cases of some organizations which reached farther down into the joint kitty--a total of 238 organizations willfully exceeded the binding limits on wage and other costs.

Nothing much has happened to those who lacked discipline. The higher organs closed their eyes to the situation, and if they did resort to sanctions, the sanctions did not hurt very much. However, this was a mistake. State discipline ought to be observed much more rigidly in the sphere of wage policy than in other spheres. By the way, one Polish example is very instructive: The directors of those Polish enterprises and associations that exceed the wage fund may ask for a bank loan to cover the sum in excess of the wage fund. However, the interest on this loan is paid from the bonus fund of the executives and directors (and not the entire work collective).

The present wage policy, and this is one of its positive aspects, has in the past created conditions for increasing wage differentiation.

The degree and the quality of these conditions may be subject to debate but one thing is indisputable: The possibility of enhancing the socialist principles of remuneration has increased.

Two Aspects of One Thing

It was no accident that problems connected with wages were discussed in the report delivered at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted to political-educational and ideological work. It was stressed, thereby, how closely these issues are connected with the tasks of building a socialist society. It was stressed that seemingly purely economic matters assume a markedly political character when viewed in a broader context.

This can be illustrated in the perhaps most convincing way by the ratio between wages and the productivity of labor. This ratio is (in spite of all justified reservations about the labor productivity index) of key significance for the development of the economy. An analysis reveals, deplorably, that last year the stipulated ratio was observed neither in industry nor in the construction industry. Wages were developing, in essence, in accordance with the plan. However, the development of productivity was lagging behind the development of wages and thus the share of wages in the national revenue disproportionately increased. A serious disharmony set in, a disharmony which we all feel in one way or another. No one wants to take the blame. True, the ratio could be in balance if industry and the construction industry succeeded in better fulfilling the tasks of the state plan as regards labor productivity. On the other hand, however, wages should--after all--keep in step with labor productivity and it should not be pretended that nothing has happened!

The final balance sheets always reveal this discrepancy. It must be solved, above all, at these places where it originates--in workshops, plants, enterprises, institutions and economic production units, yet no one is eager to do it. The arguments are that wages are a sensitive sphere in which it is easy to provoke dissatisfaction; that it is a political issue; that what matters is to maintain peace at the workplace and so forth, as though the political aspect of this matter should prompt us to tolerate evident disorder, mistakes and transgressions. It is precisely the other way round!

If for example a factory fails to take into account a balance between merit and remuneration, a disproportion will be formed that will after a while start rising along a vertical line, higher and higher. The political consequences are then much more serious than if the disproportion were dealt with immediately, at the place where it originated.

How should one deal with the disproportion? If a smaller remuneration is given to those of lesser merit, its justification can be substantiated before the entire collective. The collective will surely endorse sanctions against those arriving late at the workplace, against those exhibiting sloppy work habits and parasitism. It will endorse a rejection of egalitarian tendencies.

However, the person who retreats in the face of backward tendencies will lose the support of honest employees. This is the first loss. Further losses follow. Money that is not covered by work will flow on the market and--as the economists put it--the tension in the relation between monetary income and goods available will be deepened. In other words, the koruna paid for nothing searches then in vain for a certain product on the market. However, the koruna is not--and this is the greatest paradox--just in the hands of those who acquired it without earning it but indirectly, in the hands of any one of us. And let us ask: Who is then the target of criticism? The one who extorted or received something he did not deserve?

No, it is the entire social system that is, without justification, the target of criticism.

Something which was at first a purely economic problem thus suddenly assumes a political form, and this is something that no one in charge of implementing wage policy should ignore, regardless of the level at which it occurs.

'CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE' REPORTED IN FLOODED AREAS

AU241335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by "(SD)" and "ZR": Rains Causing Damages to National Economy; People Defying Water"]

[Summary] Prague, 22 July (our correspondent and "ZR")--The continuing rain has already caused considerable damage to flooded areas in East and West Bohemia. The areas affected most are in the Usti Nad Orlici, Rychnov and Nachod districts. Thanks to energetic measures the damages in Zameli, Lipa Nad Orlici, Tyniste and Orlici, Vamberk, Peklo and Borovnice have been kept to a minimum. Traffic on the Labe River has again been stopped.

In Susice in western Bohemia, the Solo enterprise had to stop operations in the wastewater purification plant. In Stary Plzenec the Uslava River flooded the railroad track so that freight transport has been stopped and passenger transportation is severely restricted.

Part of the highway from Prague to Plzen near Myto is flooded to a depth of 50 cm and traffic is being directed by the security corps. In Nova Role near Karlovy Vary the Rolava stream has undermined the fire station; the road between the district center and Nejdek had to be dug up and may now be used only by trucks.

The Padrt creek in Rokycany has flooded both the road running parallel to it and the surrounding houses, which had to be evacuated. Citizens in several houses in Kamenny Ujezd are also prepared for evacuation. Family homes in Dolni Lukavec, in the Plzen-south district, are threatened by the Uhlava River. Nearby Snapousovy is cut off; the only road leading to it is under water. On the night of 21-22 July rainfall in the Brdy range raised the level of the Berounka River; a second-stage alert has been declared in the Rakovnik and Beroun areas. The situation is worst along the Litavka River; In Cenkov and the surrounding area a third-stage alert was declared on the afternoon of 22 July. The first flood crest is expected at the confluence of Litavka and Berounka in Beroun on the morning of 23 July and camps and homes nearby are being evacuated. In Rozmital Pod Tremsinem the premises of the Agrostroj plant are under water.

A third-stage alert was declared on 22 July in Ticha Nad Orlici, Mala Cermna, along the Otava River in Rejstejn and along the Orlice River in Tyniste, but there the level has started to drop. A second-stage alert is in effect for areas near the Otava River in Strakonice; the Klabava River below Plzen; and the Sazava River in Poric. A state of preparedness has been declared for the lower part of the Otava River, for the Uslava and Metuje rivers, for the lower part of the Orlice and Doubrava rivers and along the entire Labe River. As of 23 July all traffic on the Vltava River has been stopped.

HARVEST YIELDS MAY BE 'AMONG BEST IN HISTORY'

AU241107 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Unpostponable Requirements of the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] What will the yields of densely sown grain crops be like this year? What will the harvest be like? Have we prepared ourselves well enough to master it? Answers to those questions are at present in the focus of attention and not only in the multi-branch sector of the agricultural-food industry complex. Many more citizens who have come to understand that the solution of the grain problem in our national economy is one of the decisive tasks determining any further increase in our people's living standards devote due attention to those questions. That is why we note with satisfaction the fact that the nearer the days of this year's harvest draw, the more optimism there is in the answers connected with this year's yields of densely sown grain crops. Some experts do not conceal the view that we could gather from our fields as much grain as in the best years in history. However, what matters most is that among agricultural employees there is virtually no one who will be looking at this year's grain fields with skepticism. True, it is equally necessary to lend an ear to the second part of the experts' answers concerning this year's harvest; namely that it will be difficult because, due to the rainy weather--which, according to the meteorologists' long-term forecasts, will remain unusually rainy even in the course of the grain harvest--it must be anticipated that a relatively large quantity of biological mass that will be hard to process awaits the harvesting combines in the grain fields. This will substantially raise demands on people and machinery. The harvest will proceed at a slower pace and, particularly if the weather deteriorates, difficulties may set in at some places.

Proceeding from these analyses it can thus be said without exaggerating that the fulfillment of the experts' promising estimates of the yields of densely sown grain crops will depend primarily on well thought out management and organization of work.

As long as this year's harvest of densely sown grain crops is not safely under cover it is surrounded by many question marks. The decisive thing is, however, that experts characterize the yields as being among the best in the history of our agriculture. That is why it is the most important duty in this year's harvest to ensure that the yields also be reflected in the granaries.

RUDE PRAVO: LAND REGISTER DOES NOT PROVE RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP

AU241102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Question-answer item in the column "Do You Need Advice?"]

[Text] [Question] Is an entry in the land register sufficient proof of the right of ownership? [Signed] O.L., Plzen

[Answer] The law No 22 of 1964 on the registration of real property rescinds all preceding regulations governing the maintaining of land registers. On 1 April 1964 when the law went into effect the land registers were closed and handed over to the state notary offices for record retention. There a citizen or an organization may peruse or obtain an extract from the register if he can prove that his interest is justified. However, no additional entries to the land registers are being made. In the event of a dispute concerning the ownership of real property the court alone is entitled to decide on the basis of legal proceedings initiated by the claimant. In view of the changes undergone by the registration of real property, particularly since 1945, no entry by itself is sufficient proof of the right of ownership.

BILAK RECEIVES NEW CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY TO TUNISIA

LD241442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today to Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, Andrej Petricek, in connection with the start of his diplomatic mission.

BRIEFS

VISITING AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER--Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry, arrived in the CSSR for a working visit on 18 July. Accompanied by Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, Staribacher paid a visit to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water project and was informed about its importance for Czechoslovakia's energy sector, river transport and agriculture. Later on, Staribacher and Barcak discussed "some topical problems related to mutual CSSR-Austrian economic relations." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 80 p 2 AU] Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade, commerce and industry, concluded his visit in the CSSR and left Bratislava for home on 21 July. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the Congolese Labor Party led by Charles Batheas, member of its Central Committee, left Prague on 18 July. The delegation had visited the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee on 14-18 July. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

CHEMICAL WORKERS REPORTEDLY STRIKE OVER INADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES

DW250847 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed article: "GDR Workers Strike for More Meat"]

[Text] ASD, Berlin--Reportedly a large part of the labor force of the Thuringian chemical plant "Wilhelm Pieck" at Rudolstadt-Schwarz went on strike Tuesday night. Just as in the case of the strikes in Poland, the labor force reportedly was angered by the increasing cost of living and the inadequate supply of meat, fruit and vegetables that has persisted for several months now.

The workers reportedly showed up for the nightshift but failed to start working. They demanded that the plant management first insure an adequate and good quality meat supply, it was reported. The Rudolstadt chemical plant, which employs some 2,000 workers, mostly women, leads in the development and production of chemical fibers in the GDR.

DANISH CP CHAIRMAN HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALKS WITH SED'S AXEN

LD241822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the Danish CP intend to continue the process of detente, in the spirit of the Paris appeal of European communist and workers parties, by joint actions of communists, social democrats and other democratic forces. They seek progress on army limitation and disarmament. This became clear during a friendly exchange of views on Thursday between Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish CP. Jensen is on holiday in the GDR. Joergen Jensen welcomed the Warsaw declaration of the socialist states and the recent proposals of the USSR as realistic, constructive initiatives for military detente. During the talks which proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere the need was stressed for further consolidating the unity of action of the communist and workers parties in the interest of peace, international security and social progress.

HONECKER, STOPH CABLE GREETINGS TO AS-SADAT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, GDR State Council Chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent a greetings cable to Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president and prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the 28th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution. The message expresses the wish to continue developing relations to mutual advantage.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS 'ILLEGAL' WEST BERLIN POLICE ACTION

AU211647 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--On 17 July, four members of the West Berlin police and four members of the West Berlin Customs Service intervened illegally on the grounds of the German Reichsbahn in (West) Berlin, at the Zoo Station. They detained 21 Indian citizens who had arrived at the Zoo Station by express train from Paris.

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU241053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 80 p 2

[ADN report from Berlin: "Sentenced for Transit Abuse--Berlin (West) Citizen Perpetrated Subversive Acts"]

[Text] On 22 July, the Halle Bezirk court sentenced Hans-Gert Klein, inhabitant of Berlin (West), to 6 years and 6 months imprisonment for crimes committed under Section 105 of the Criminal Code in abuse of the transit agreement. Klein, who already has a criminal record, actively participated in the preparation and execution of subversive acts organized in a gang-like fashion on the GDR transit routes. He repeatedly and intentionally violated the valid regulations and illegally left the transit routes. It was proved in the main trial that this gang also executed crimes in violation of the sovereignty of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic. The Ford Consul car specially fitted for the crimes, with the license plate number B-DK 282, was impounded.

SUSPECTED FRG BORDER VIOLATORS DETAINED

AU211648 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--FRG citizen Gerrit-Jan Schoemaker on 17 July violated the GDR state border in the Berlin-Pankow city ward sector. He was detained and handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for clarification of the details of the border violation.

Berlin (ADN)--A male person on 17 July violated the GDR state border in Grevesmuehlen Kreis. The border violator was detained. He carried no identification documents. According to the violator, he is FRG citizen Klaus-Dieter Wulff. He was handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of his identity and the details of the border violation.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY YOUTH TO FRG

AU222017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] On 19 July, 15-year old Manuela Stanossek from Munich (FRG) was returned to the competent FRG authorities. The girl had run away from home after having been severely mistreated and had been apprehended in train D300 between the GDR border checkpoints of Probstzella and Griebnitzsee.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--Some 39,000 citizens from developing countries have been trained in the GDR in the past decade to become skilled workers; some 10,000 have received vocational training or university training as part of the solidarity movement. As another solidarity contribution, Interflug pilots, shortly after the victory by the Sandinist liberation front, transported medicine, blood, plasma, medical equipment and apparatus for emergency shelter to Nicaragua. GDR experts, such as crane builders from Eberswalde, work in the port of Luanda helping Angola set up its own economy. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1747 GMT 17 Jul 80 DW]

BIRTH RATE INCREASE--Every other minute a child is born in the GDR. Thus, the favorable development of the birth rate continued in the first half of 1980. The Oskar Zeithen Hospital in Berlin also expects more babies than last year. In 1979 about 3,000 were born there. The collective of Chief Physician Dr (Boettcher) had made preparations for an additional 500 this year. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1754 GMT 23 Jul 80 DW]

MAGYAR HIRLAP REVIEWS REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY PROGRAM

AU241416 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Peter Rajcsanyi article: "Ronald Reagan's Candidacy; His Portrait and Program"]

[Excerpts] Concerning foreign policy "the United States must, above all, determine its priorities for the eighties and then rapidly develop and implement a realistic (?) policy," according to Reagan. What Reagan regards as most important is developing U.S. military strength and attaining U.S. military superiority vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. In his opinion, detente "was only an illusion." Reagan and his better-known advisers (including Richard V. Allen, Fred Ikle, Daniel O. Graham, Donald Rumsfeld and Alexander Haig) oppose ratification of SALT II and support the development, production and operational installation [rendszerbe allitas] of weapons systems (the B-1 bomber, cruise missiles and nuclear submarines and their missiles) that had been deferred. At the same time, Reagan does not exclude negotiations with the Soviet Union, but according to his stated platform they must be aimed at "reduction of Soviet military strength and enhancement of U.S. national security" (meaning: military strength).

As opposed to rapid development of U.S.-Chinese relations, Reagan brings moderation and prudence to the fore and he commits himself to the "defense" of the status of Taiwan. Although Beijing objects to that, it probably would not mean a deterioration of the relationship that has developed with China. However, it would prevent or delay the development of U.S.-Chinese military cooperation.

Reagan lays great emphasis on the outstanding role of Israel as an ally in the Middle East. At the same time, in an interview he granted to TIME magazine 2 weeks ago, he declared that he would not be averse even to military intervention in the eventuality of an internal collapse or defection [elfordulas] of Saudi Arabia. With reference to Carter's much-publicized "human rights policy" having put the Latin American allies of the United States in an awkward position, Reagan considers it unnecessary to place particular emphasis on that sphere of issues in interstate relations.

Reagan's statements and the platform endorsed by the Republican Party reflect conservative views, even if, according to the party's official position, Reagan's conservatism applies to economic and domestic political life and will assert itself less in foreign policy. Still, considering that he displayed considerable pragmatism and a certain willingness to compromise during his tenure as governor of California, his present program cannot be seen as one that would be immutably implemented in its entirety during his eventual presidency....

KADAR MEETS BREZHNEV IN CRIMEA, HAS TALKS

For Soviet coverage of the visit of Hungary's Janos Kadar to the USSR see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CONTRACT SIGNED WITH IRAN FOR SALE OF TRANSFORMERS

LD242343 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] A Hungarian-Iranian commercial deal has been signed in the Iranian capital. The representatives of Transelektro signed an agreement concerning the delivery of transformers worth 9 million Swiss francs with the managing director of the Iranian state electricity enterprise.

NEW CULTURAL WORK PLAN SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD242132 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Finnish joint commission has held a session in Helsinki. The Hungarian delegation at the discussions was headed by Ambassador Rudolf Ronai, president of the Hungarian sub-commission, while the Finnish team was led by Education Under Secretary Jaakko Numminen, president of the Finnish sub-commission.

It was established at the meeting that cultural cooperation between the two countries had significantly developed in the foregoing years. This has greatly contributed to the mutual and better understanding of the two peoples' cultural values and thereby deepened friendship between them.

The sides reviewed the state of implementation of the Helsinki Final Act recommendations regarding cultural cooperation and they noted that these were being implemented steadily and furnished a good example of cooperation in Europe.

As a result of the joint commission deliberations, a new cultural work-plan was signed for the 1980-83 period. It envisages further development in cooperation between scientific and higher educational institutions of the two countries. The Days of Hungarian Science will be organized in Finland in 1981. A Hungarian cultural and scientific information centre will start work in Helsinki in autumn 1980.

Other plans included in the document provide for organization of consultations for literary translators and the practice of mutually publishing outstanding literary works of the two countries will be continued.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS ROUTINE SESSION

LD242308 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 24, (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. It approved the report on the official friendly visit to Hungary of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It commissioned the proper authorities to carry out in their respective fields the necessary steps for realizing the agreements of principle.

The government discussed the researches which lay the foundations for the development of administration and designated as a task to prepare the medium-range plans for research by the end of the year.

The Council of Ministers discussed and accepted the working plan of the State Planning Commission and the Economic Committee for the second half of 1980.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SYRIA--A Hungarian-Syrian Cultural cooperation workplan has been signed in Damascus by Syrian Minister of Education Muhammad Najib and Zoltan Zsigmond, Hungarian ambassador to Syria. The agreement concerns the 1980-83 period. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jul 80 p 8 AU]

PAP CITES ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON WORK STOPPAGES, WAGES, PRICES

LD242214 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 80

["ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Wages and Prices"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 July, PAP--Industrial amalgamations and factories are carrying out an appraisal of the implementation of production plans for the first half of the current year and an analysis of tasks for the second half.

It has been confirmed in several amalgamations that in certain departments and factories a (?part) of the (?crews) stopped work before an appraisal of the results of the first half-year and of new tasks was carried out, and demanded an explanation concerning the distribution of the wage fund. This was also an occasion to [word indistinct] various unclear or unsettled issues of work conditions in a given department or enterprise. One of the subjects was the cost of living and supplies to local markets.

The discussion also centered round retail prices in factory canteens and 'commercial' prices introduced this month in some shops.

After reviewing these problems with their managements, the crews resumed work.

What is worrying is the work stoppages, that is the very way of approach to solving these problems. This is a way to which our society is not accustomed any more. In our reality this is something exotic, taken from another time and different social and political conditions, from the times of a different alignment of class power. Thence certain symptoms of surprise, astonishment and even clumsiness in talking on the subject, evidenced by certain shyness to start discussion.

Why in the case of the recent work stoppages has the issue been made public? Because they accumulated in tough conditions of implementing factory and national production tasks for this year. Even ten or more stoppages in a short time must be and is a cause for anxiety, if socio-economic tasks are to be treated seriously. Even the most peaceful discussion on the most difficult problems creates a bad atmosphere if it takes up time which could be used for producing goods and supplying them to shops, if it stops transport of goods to the market, if it occurs during production time, like in Lublin last week. This impairs the atmosphere of law and order.

Prices are one problem: Everyone agrees that prices on our domestic market are mispegged, but everyone is also fearful of changes which would even temporarily or partly reduce his purchasing capacity. How should we, under these circumstances, defend the buying power of the zloty? Certainly not through an uncontrolled hike in prices and an uncontrolled expansion of the wage fund. The zloty can be improved only through a production conforming to the plan, which provides for an equilibrium between the currency and the goods available on the market.

All that we have achieved in creating the national weal was gained as a result of the nation's labor. According to the guidelines of the post-(?December policy), the decade of the 1970's was characterized by creating the best conditions for maximum productivity and modernity. The policy of foreign credits served to reach this end.

Poland borrowed a part of the currency needed for restructuring the economy and there are debts to be paid. Poland is capable of doing this, despite rapid changes of world prices and credit conditions to our economy's disadvantage. Certain mistakes were also made in the economy.

In the sphere of social welfare, although one could hardly call it a fault because of evident prospect for positive social results, Poland also went ahead with the programme of social improvement. Many people think that this was a too rapid process in comparison with economy possibilities. Perhaps there was an attempt to satisfy more sophisticated needs too quickly.

The government has been carrying out ventures aimed at a more just distribution of the joint created weal. It eliminates mistakes in the currency flow on the market and guarantees the realization of the necessary social programme. The government presented at the Sejm (Parliament) a programme for economizing, adapted not only to the existing tough conditions but also to the higher technological level of the economy, where economizing pays better.

There are many difficult problems, whose solution is to give the country strength and its citizens decent living standards, concordant with ambitions. Therefore, we cannot afford to put obstacles in the path of our development. It is only purposeful, sought-after and good-quality production that can ensure a growth of real wages. The fact remains: Only work can improve real wages. The eradication of malfunctions in factories, overcoming of bureaucratic barriers, paving the way to the system of social action, criticism of concrete facts of impeding production, evaluation of relations among people, control over the implementation of proposals, control of the realization of the production plans and the distribution of the wage and bonus fund--are not only the right, but also the duty of the factory crews. The exercise of these duties, also in regard to social work, cannot take place at the expense of the production time.

The corrected social and economic plan for 1980, recently adopted by the Sejm, must be adhered to with full discipline both in the sphere of production and pay.

Today, our economy is capable of generating more than in the past from the same amount of raw, intermediate materials and energy. To see to this is the duty of executive cadres and direct producers. This is the way of improving the standards of our living.

EMIGRE DAILY: STRIKES AFFECTED RAILROAD LINE TO USSR

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 19 Jul 80 p 2 WA

[Excerpts] The wave of strikes is taking on serious proportions. Besides the railroad workers left their jobs in 16 factories.

Army trucks are beinging into the city basic food articles such as bread and milk. A KSS-KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] spokesman stated that in 16 Lublin factories work has stopped completely. A large railroad junction is paralyzed--the railroad workers have blocked all the more important tracks. The workers are demanding a 10 percent increase in wages in connection with the increase in the prices of meat, which evoked a wave of spontaneous strikes all over Poland.

The KOR spokesman stated that in Lublin, numbering nearly 300,000 inhabitants, city transportation came to a standstill. Workers at city bakeries, dairies, and power plants are also striking. The railroad workers strike resulted in a stoppage on the main [railroad] line leading to the Soviet Union.

The official government spokesman, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, only confirmed that the railroad machinists went on strike. He made no mention of any other strikes. On the other hand, two local newspapers reported on the strikes and came out with an appeal to the workers to maintain discipline.

PZPR leader, Gierek, gave a speech on Thursday at the youth conference in Chelm in which he stated that "the people demonstrating a lack of discipline are exposing the country to a great danger." This was a clear reference to the present wave of strikes. On Friday Gierek came to Lublin.

It appears that the strikes in Lublin are of a most serious nature compared to all those so far. Until now, the authorities have managed to hide the unrest among the workers from the populace. The declaration of Wojciechowski on the subject of the railroad workers' strike in Lublin was the first official pronouncement in this matter. Also, for the first time the local press was forced to take up the matter of the strikes.

FURTHER DETAILS ON FLOOD DAMAGE IN REGIONS

LD241245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Summary] A cloudburst yesterday evening caused tremendous damage, especially to agriculture, in Chelm Voivodship and parts of Zamosc Voivodship. Heavy rainfall continued for several hours. In Krasnystaw rainfall reached nearly 60 mm. Today the weather has improved so that the damage can be assessed. Hundreds of hectares of agricultural land, meadows and gardens are under water and many farms are flooded. The bridge on the Wierprz River in Krasnystaw is in danger of collapsing, thus threatening the E-81 international highway.

A bridge on the Krasnystaw-Siennica Rozana road is down. The village of Kukawka, Wojslawice Parish, six farms at Raciborewice, Bialopole Parish, several streets in Chelm, and Krasnystaw are under water and cellars are flooded there. The downpour caused severe damage to cereals.

The mountain rivers in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship burst their banks last night, flooding fields and meadows, in particular in the region of Corlice and Limanowa. Three scout camps had to be evacuated. Several trees fell on a railway line near Nowy Sacz and railway traffic was interrupted for 6 hours last night. The water level on the Raba River rose by 50 cm.

A heavy downpour in Kresno Voivodship during the last 3 days caused a second flood in that region. The high level of the River San is threatening the lower parts of Sanok, and the Lubatowka River has flooded Krosno town center. The Wislok River flooded the Krosno bypass last night; yesterday this river reached this century's record level of 640 cm. Several dozen localities are flooded in this voivodship. Soldiers, citizens' militia and firemen are helping with anti-flood measures. Despite their selfless efforts the electric supply to nearly half of the Krosno Voivodship was interrupted.

A flood alert has also been declared in the Rzeszow and Przemyal voivodships.

GIEREK CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

LD241800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Today, a conference of first secretaries of the voivodship party committees and heads of departments from the Central Committee was held. It was chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

The conference discussed current problems in the realization of the guidelines of the 8th congress of the party concerning efficient management and working conditions in industry, and tasks in agriculture.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

LD241934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] A government press spokesman reports that a session of the Council of Ministers was held today. The agenda included two matters of particular importance. The first concerned the current situation in agriculture which was examined in the light of the decisions of the joint session of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee and of the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The second matter dealt with the preparation of draft plans for next year and for the whole of the next 5-year plan period.

The minister of agriculture presented an extensive report in which he illustrated the activities which are being undertaken in accordance with a resolution of the government (?and which) are required in order to restrict the effects of the floods and of the poor atmospheric conditions. The Council of Ministers discussed measures which must be implemented so that this year's harvest and the harvesting of root crops, grasses and fodder plants may be accomplished as efficiently as possible and so that the harvest may be well managed and the sowing campaign carried out on time.

The government defined additional tasks for the organizations and services involved--tasks connected with the accomplishment of field work this year and also with the management of agricultural products. The need was stressed for producers to cope on a timely basis with planned supplies to agriculture, pointing to the fact that the efficient implementation of tasks in this sphere of the economy would be, to a large extent, decisive in improving supplies of foodstuffs to the home market.

On the second point on the agenda, the Council of Ministers reviewed and endorsed the guidelines which will form the basis of planning work on the draft national socioeconomic plan for next year which is being carried out in all ministries, amalgamations, voivodships and a number of enterprises. Also discussed were the preliminary provisions of the work being done on the 5-year plan for the 1981-85 period. Particular attention will be devoted in the draft plans to an increase in agricultural output and exports, in other words, to achieving a distinct change in the structure of production.

A factor which will be decisive for the successful fulfillment of plans will be a fundamental improvement in the effectiveness of management. This is a problem which should be constantly kept in mind by economic and administrative units and by social and self-government organizations.

LEADERS SPEAK AT NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Jablonski at Award Ceremony

LD212030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] We begin this evening's news with a report on the celebrations in the Belweder Palace:

Today, on the eve of the holiday of independence--the 36th anniversary of the July Manifesto--a traditional ceremony was held in the Belweder Palace presenting state orders to the most meritorious citizens of our country--representatives of various professions and milieux. Decorations were received by 106 people who had done good work--labor frontrankers, creative people in the sphere of progressive technical and scientific thought and social aktivists.

Attending the ceremony were Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. Also attending were members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee: Zdzislaw Grudzien, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Andrzej Werblan, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Josef Pinkowski, Tadeusz Pyka, Emil Wojtaszek, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Jerzy Waszczuk, Andrzej Zabinski, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zdzislaw Zielinski. Also present were Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State, members of the Presidium of the government and Council of State, and representatives of the leadership of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity.

A speech was made by Henryk Jablonski. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The detailed reasons for these awards are varied, of course, in the same way as the tasks of every one of us are different. The tasks and duties of individual professional groups--and within these groups the tasks and duties of various specialist fields or even of individual people--are also different. But all these reasons can be reduced to a common denominator--patriotic civic attitudes and solid, honest and productive work. For you see these are values which are always vital, under all conditions and at every place of work because a great deal depends on disseminating them among the population. After all, these values are a condition for being able to exploit the opportunities of progress and development. These values are decisive for the rate at which the lofty ideals of socialism are implemented.

Of course, those present here, to whom we shall be presenting orders in just a while, include people with different philosophical views. We have chosen them not according to the latter but according to their contribution to the common good. And, of course, these common criteria relate in our view not only to those matters which are the most general--because to do this is the easiest--as for instance defending national independence; but these criteria also relate, and this must be particularly stressed, to normal everyday human attitudes--attitudes to duties and tasks, attitudes toward our neighbors, attitudes toward everything that is common to us all and which is our life.

These criteria which I am talking about release ambitions with a person--creative ambitions--and every aware citizen knows that he can achieve the fullest implementation of his creative ambitions in close union with the interests of people in general, with the interests of the nation. These deep transformations of man about which I am speaking do not take place on their own, do not appear automatically together with a change of the system. Conscious ideological-educational work must inspire and develop them. There are obvious truths which one must frequently repeat to oneself in order that concern for today and for matters which have to be solved today--and of course we still have to deal with those important basic matters of long-term importance--might not cloud these truths over. But it is also a truth--and this is also obvious--that setting an example is the most effective method of social upbringing.

And you, dear comrades and citizens, have given this example through your attitudes, through the results of your work and through your everyday perseverance. And this is much more difficult than even the most effective one-time deed which one can muster up under the influence of an exceptional impulse. And therefore, forgive me that running counter to tradition I will not give you my congratulations but only by warmest thanks for everything through which you have justified your awards. [applause] [end recording]

The act of decoration was performed by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Edward Babiuch. Fourteen persons were presented with the order of the Builders of People's Poland. More than 90 people were presented with the orders of the Banner of Labor, Polonia Restituta and the Golden Crosses of Merit.

Next during a series of informal talks with those given awards, Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, thanked them stressing that the act of decoration has a broader meaning and is an expression of appreciation for many people in the country who merited the awards. The first secretary of the party Central Committee expressed his conviction that both those awarded the decorations and all other Poles would work even harder and more effectively for the socialist fatherland.

Babiuch to Diplomatic Corps

AU241638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Premier Edward Babiuch at the 21 July Warsaw meeting with the diplomatic corps on the eve of Polish national day]

[Text] Speaking to the foreign diplomats gathered in the palace of the Council of Ministers on the eve of Polish national day, Premier Edward Babiuch welcomed his guests on behalf of the highest party and state leaders and thanked them for their congratulations on the occasion of Polish national day. We highly value, he said, your friendly praise for our people's achievements and for our peaceful foreign policy.

The day on which the manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee was proclaimed [22 July 1944] is recorded in the Polish annals as the day of a historic breakthrough. Poland regained its independence as a people's democratic state, which based its constitution, active social and economic policy and international activities on the political ideas and concepts developed by the Polish leftwing and on the honorable revolutionary and progressive traditions of our people. Accepting the enormous task of changes, the Polish National Liberation Committee stressed the reconstruction of social relations, the country's comprehensive development and efforts to ensure the security and peaceful development of Poland. [paragraph continues]

People's Poland has remained faithful to these fundamental principles formulated in the July Manifesto and continues to implement and consistently enrich them. The implementation of these principles is the foundation of the action unity of all patriotic forces rallied in the Front of National Unity.

Our people's historical experience, especially their tragic fate during World War II, has determined the path Poland has unservingly followed for the past 36 years. Drawing lessons from our people's experience, the July Manifesto irrevocably committed Poland to socialism and recognized the efforts to ensure our own security and that of other nations as the basic guarantee of the future development of our independent state.

Thanks to a new political orientation, a system of new alliances and profound socioeconomic changes, People's Poland has been able to solve the most important problems of the people's national existence and to ensure for them permanent, secure borders and the longest period of peace in their history.

Today all our bordering neighbors are our friends. By intensifying the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we have strengthened the conditions for our national security and for the country's comprehensive development. We are developing cooperation with all peace-loving countries regardless of their systems, size or location.

The unity of the Polish people and their boundless dedication and toil have determined our lasting, historic achievements. We have made successful efforts to eliminate our country's age-old backwardness. We have rebuilt our ruined fatherland within a brief period of time. We have promoted the repatriation of millions and millions of our countrymen from all over the world. We have effected the historic integration of the Polish western territories with the old country. We have created an economic foundation for the development of our country as a modern state, which is able to meet the increasing needs of society. We have ensured availability of education and study for everyone. We have created favorable conditions for the blossoming of national culture and we have ensured a worthy place for it in the world. Thanks to diplomatic initiatives and lively international activities, we have been able to consistently contribute to the development of positive international processes and to ensure for Poland an important position, one recognized by the international community.

The results of our nationwide efforts enable us now to tackle difficult problems of our further development with great faith in the success of our aspirations and endeavors.

The program for our society's further development is set forth by the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions. On the basis of this program the Polish people, realistically formulating their goals and evaluating their potential, will seek to consolidate their present achievements and to develop all the spheres of their social, economic and cultural life.

In this connection we realize that one of the basic conditions for our successes in the past and for our favorable future development is the preservation of peace in Europe and the world and the strengthening of detente in East-West relations.

Together with its allies and all the realistically-minded forces in the world, Poland has always supported a broad political dialogue and development of comprehensive peaceful cooperation. It is particularly important to follow this policy in periods of tension. The socialist states voiced this view in the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Jubilee session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee last May.

Guided by precisely these motives, at the Eighth PZPR Congress we proposed that the conference--envisaged by the socialist states--on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be held in Warsaw. We are pleased that many states have reacted positively to our proposal. We are making active efforts to implement this proposal because we are convinced that precisely a lack of progress in military detente and the irrepressible arms race are the main elements that negatively influence the atmosphere of trust among nations and the process of detente in relations among states with different systems.

Guided by these considerations we express our full support for the recent Soviet proposals that negotiations should be started on limiting nuclear missile armament in Europe.

As ever, we support a speedy ratification of the SALT II accord, the signing of which we welcomed with such hopes last year. We attach great importance to the Vienna disarmament negotiations as attested to by the recent proposal submitted by the socialist states. We also count on progress in the talks in the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

It is also our hope that the coming Madrid meeting will prove a worthy continuation of the CSCE process and that it will become an instrument for strengthening and further developing those most positive tendencies in Europe that brought the leaders of 35 European and North American states to Helsinki 5 years ago and that were expressed in the historic Final Act.

In our striving for joint, noble goals we are ready to deepen international cooperation and to conduct an open, sincere dialogue with all those political and social forces in the world that, irrespective of different systems or world outlooks, support peace, detente and disarmament out of a sense of responsibility for the fate of Europe and the world.

Premier E. Babiuch expressed his satisfaction with the current cooperation between Poland and the countries represented by the diplomatic corps, and with the development of Poland's cooperation with these countries. He expressed thanks to the ambassadors for their personal contribution to this development. Please convey our cordial greetings and respect to the leaders of your states and governments and to your peoples, he said. May all nations of Europe and the world enjoy peace, security and favorable development.

24-Gun Salute

LD221026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Summary] "Today is the festival of Poland's rebirth. According to tradition, in Warsaw there will be a ceremonial changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. To mark the July holiday, the minister of national defense has issued an order of the day: A 24-gun salute will be fired in Warsaw." A packed program of cultural and sporting events will take place throughout the country.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE

Paris City Hall Visit

AU242014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 24 Jul (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were guests, on July 24, of the Paris City Hall.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed with special cordiality, by Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, and by Mrs Chirac, who addressed them a warm salute. The mayor of Paris introduced the Romanian head of state in the "reception room".

President Nicolae Ceausescu was invited to sign a parchment showing the coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Romania framed in a red, yellow and blue border.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Elena Ceausescu sat on a rostrum in the "festivity room".

The mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, addressed a salute.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania made an address in reply.

The imposing building of the City Hall was visited. In conclusion of the visit Jacques Chirac and Mrs Chirac bid a cordial goodbye to the distinguished guests.

Chirac, Ceausescu Speeches

AU242030 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] During the visit to the Paris City Hall, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac delivered speeches. In his speech, Jacques Chirac said:

We pay you Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu the respectful homage of all Paris, on the occasion of your visit to my country. The speaker pointed to the rich traditions of relations between France and Romania and stressed that, since President Nicolae Ceausescu has been leading Romania's toward the future these relations have recorded a powerful upward course. He also stressed that, in the current international situation, the two countries have many similar views. Mr President, the Paris mayor said, you have often expressed views very similar to our own and have acted for peaceful and constructive relations among all nations, regardless of their social-political system. The speaker expressed admiration for President Nicolae Ceausescu's political line, which always aims at serving the development of all nations under conditions of full independence and sovereignty.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reply was devoted both to reviewing past and present relations between Romania and France at various levels as well as reviewing the world situation. In the past, Romania and France have always fought together on the same front for independence and social and national freedom. The French culture has always been a factor of mutual understanding. The common Latin origin has always played an important role, but the Romanian-French relations have been based throughout the centuries on mutual assistance against invaders and defense of national independence.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, our countries are developing cooperation relations in all fields, and are aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace, understanding and national independence. Reviewing the current complex international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu launched an appeal to action for Europe's unity. Only a united Europe, in which one should respect the social system chosen by each country, can guarantee detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Romania and France can and should do more to ensure the continent's unity and can play a more important role in ensuring a climate of peace and cooperation. In this respect, he pointed out the cooperation between our countries in various fields, stressed that the volume of economic exchanges has doubled in the past 5 years and emphasized the broad opportunities for expanding and deepening these relations. The speaker made a passionate appeal to action, with the commitment of peoples, for halting the arms race, which jeopardizes human life and civilization. The speech was followed with very great interest and was punctuated by applause.

At noon, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other Romanian officials accompanying them on this visit to France, attended a lunch given in their honor by French Premier Raymond Barre and Mme Barre. The lunch, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, took place at the Quai d'Orsay Palace. Guests and hosts entertained each other during the lunch in a relaxed atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard. Premier Raymond Barre and President Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged speeches and toasted the Romanian-French friendship.

In the afternoon, talks took place at the Elysee Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic. These talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and mutual esteem.

Dear listeners, we also inform you that during his official visit to France, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a telegram from Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party. The cable welcomes the Romanian guests to France, on behalf of French socialists, and expresses confidence that this visit, which takes place at a difficult time in the international life, will contribute to a peaceful dialogue among nations.

Wreath Laying

AU241400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Summary] "President Nicolae Ceausescu today laid a wreath at the Monument to the Unknown Soldier. The head of the Romanian state was accompanied by French Minister of Defense Yvon Bourges."

An honor guard was reviewed, the national anthems of France and Romania were played. The French military officials were then introduced to the head of the Romanian state. Numerous Paris residents greeted Romania's president with friendship and esteem.

French Businessmen Talks

AU241350 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Today is the second day of the official visit Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, is paying to France--an event of particular significance in developing Romanian-French cooperation in their mutual interest and that of the cause of detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

A special moment of the visit this morning was the meeting with businessmen which occasioned an extensive review of Romanian-French economic relations and of their stage of development, especially of the prospects of deepening the activity of economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries.

The meeting of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu; first deputy prime minister of the government, with French businessmen was also attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Vasile Pungan, minister state secretary and counselor to the president; and Romania's ambassador to Paris Corneliu Manescu.

On entering the hall, Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed with cordiality and particular esteem by those present; figures of the French economic and financial community, including a numerous and prestigious delegation of the National Council of French Employers. This meeting was attended by (Philippe Brunel), deputy chairman of the National Council of French Employers; (Georges Taylor), chairman of the Romanian-French joint committee, which was created on the initiative of the Romanian Chamber of Foreign Trade and the National Council of French Employers to constantly give an impulse to Romanian-French relations in the spirit of the constructive understandings concluded during the meetings of the heads of the states of the two countries.

Representatives of certain well-known industrial groups and companies from France, many of them representing top industrial branches and some of them already having fruitful relations of cooperation and collaboration with Romania and others intending to perfect future cooperation ventures, showed keen interest in this meeting, demonstrated by the attention with which they followed the progress of the sincere, open and concrete exchange of views and by statements they showed a desire to give further scope to cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET POLISH LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU240819 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Polish leaders on that country's national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee,

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland,

To Comrade Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we want to convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and to all Polish people warm, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the day of Poland's rebirth.

The Romanian people follow with great interest and highly appreciate the results attained by the Polish working people, led by the PZPR in developing the economy, science and culture, in raising the material and intellectual living standard of the people and in building the developed socialist society.

Expressing satisfaction with the continuous development of our good bilateral relations in all areas, we want to reassert our determination to further strive, in the spirit of our summit agreements, to increasingly develop the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Poland at both a bilateral and international level in the interests and for the benefit of both our peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On Poland's national anniversary, we want to convey to you and to the fraternal Polish people wishes for new and important successes in implementing the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress, for the well-being and prosperity of all the working people and for the continuous development of friendly, socialist Poland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Officials at Embassy Reception

AU240745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, Polish ambassador to Bucharest Jerzy Kusiak gave a reception on Monday 21 July.

The reception was attended by Comrades Janos Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Marin Vasile, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry; Mihai Burca, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry, Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry; Dumitru Popa, minister of industrial constructions; Alexandru Margaritarescu, minister state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Emilia Sonea and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section heads at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy foreign minister; members of the leadership of various central institutions and mass organizations; representatives of culture and arts; generals and high-ranking officers; and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps.

RCP DELEGATION CONFERS WITH PORTUGUESE SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS

AU240648 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday, the RCP delegation led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu began talks in Lisbon with a delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party led Salgado Zenha. They discussed the two parties' concerns and activities and aspects of the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, and exchanged views on the international situation.

The RCP delegation also met in Lisbon with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, with which it exchanged views on the current activities and interests of the two parties, and on the most topical international issues.

Further Reportage

AU241159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Lisbon, 24 Jul (AGERPRES)--Talks are being held in Lisbon between a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the RCP, now on a visit to Portugal upon the invitation of the Portuguese Socialist Party, and a delegation of that party made up of members of the steering commission and led by Salgado Zenha, P.S.P. assistant secretary-general.

A series of questions regarding the current preoccupations and activity of the R.C.P. and P.S.P. were approached during the talks, just as some aspects of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties. Opinions were also exchanged as regards the current international situation.

In this context both sides expressed the need to rally the efforts of all states and peoples, of all progressive forces with a view to preventing the worsening of the international situation, to resuming and consolidating the policy of detente grounded on respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the threat and use of force, observance of each people's right to develop free in keeping with its own aspirations. It was stressed that peace and international security called for a fast political, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues.

The two sides expressed concern for the dimensions acquired by the arms race and declared for the adoption of resolute measures for cutting down military expenditures, achieving disarmament, nuclear in the first place. Stressed was also the particular significance of the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should give a fresh impulse to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, as well as of the adoption of tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament in this part of the world.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship that characterizes the good relations between the two peoples. The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party also met a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the C.C. of the P.C.P.

During the talks information was exchanged as regards the current activity and concerns of the two parties, both sides expressing the wish to act for further developing the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between them in the interest of the two peoples' struggle for progress and a better life, in the service of the cause of social progress throughout the world, of international cooperation and peace.

Opinions were also exchanged on topical issues of the international political life which requires the rallying of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces to impose a new policy of respect for the peoples' freedom and independence, of fully equal rights for all states, of detente, collaboration and peace. The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SCINTEIA MARKS 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINTH RCP CONGRESS

AU191605 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (AGERPRES)--Dedicating most of its coverage to the celebration of 15 years since this great event in the history of RCP, SCINTEIA of July 19 highlights the organic unity of the Romanian people around the party and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the growing leading role of the RCP in the Romanian society. The party bringing to the fore the rich traditions of the national and social liberation struggle, of the experience accumulated in the management of the revolutionary process by developing them in tune with the new conditions, an article in the newspaper writes, the entire life and activity of the RCP has been characterised by an innovating spirit materialised in an accentuation of its duties as a militating revolutionary political organization, receptiveness towards what is new, tightening of its relations with the widest masses of people and increased capacity of organizing and mobilizing them in the socialist construction work.

Stressing the merits of Nicolae Ceausescu--elected general secretary of the RCP by the ninth congress--in giving theoretical substance to the measures meant to secure the leading role of the party in clearing and in practically applying them, the newspaper highlights among the characteristics of the last fifteen years, the passing on to the thorough analysis of the country's peculiarities, of the new realities, to the elimination of the simplifying outlooks bearing the mark of dogmatism, that had hindered the economic and social development, to working out new solutions apt to stimulate multilateral progress.

Noting that never before the fact has been so obvious that the RCP policy is the policy of the entire people, an expression of its fundamental interests and aspirations, the newspaper stresses the organic integration of the RCP in the life of the society, major orientation in the improvement of its leading role at present. The permanent dialogue of the RCP general secretary with the widest and most diverse categories of working people, the numerous democratic structures created in recent years at the level of the economic and social units and at the level of the entire society, secure an optimum framework for the implementation of this integration, for tightly blending the societal management. Stressing that a strengthened party and the unity of its ranks make the guarantee of its leading role in the society, SCINTEIA highlights the numeric and qualitative growth of the RCP (over the period elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the RCP the number of RCP members went up twice, being now in excess of three million) the preoccupation for securing a composition to help the implementation of its mission and targets, the firm application of the principles of democratic centralism, collective management and the improvement of its work style and methods.

The way in which the role of the RCP in the Romanian society enhanced, its ranks strengthened and the organizational and political activity improved demonstrate an original experience illustrative of the contribution the RCP makes to enriching the revolutionary theory and practice, SCINTEIA points out. Significant for the value of this experience are the interest shown by fraternal communist parties, by the revolutionary forces everywhere, the high appreciation enjoyed by the RCP general secretary. SCINTEIA points out that never has Romania enjoyed such a prestige, has she had so many friends throughout the world.

Synthesizing, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion: Romania is a free, independent, peace-loving country inspired by the ideals of international solidarity and collaboration and Ceausescu is a prestigious personality of the present-day world, promoter of a realistic and constructive policy, an ideal partner in the dialogue for the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind at present, strategist of peace, security and understanding among peoples. By a happy historical coincidence we celebrate 15 years of new, revolutionary construction and 2,050 years since the foundation of the first independent and centralized Dacian State.

BORBA REPORTS ON, ANALYZES POLISH STRIKES

AU241153 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 80 p 7

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report: "Poland's Topical Events: Wave of Strikes"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jul--On Monday morning people in Warsaw were not able to buy their newspapers at the usual time. The newsstands' managers did not know the real reasons for the delay. It was only later when newspapers were delivered by taxicabs and other vehicles without identification marks of the enterprise engaged in the transport, that it was learned that the press distributors press were on strike that morning.

As we were subsequently officially informed, the drivers of the press distribution enterprises unexpectedly went on strike on Monday. To prevent any major disruptions and disturbances, the authorities immediately entered into negotiations with the strikers and were compelled to increase their salaries by about 20 percent and the strike ended after that.

The Case of Lublin

This was the latest of the strikes that have shaken Poland in recent days. Everything started some 10 days ago when new prices for meat and meat products came into effect. Organized work stoppages took place in many enterprises, factories and even communal services and marked the beginning of a growing wave. In contrast to the December 1970 and June 1974 events, this time workers did not take to the streets, everything took place within work organizations.

It was only on Saturday that TRYBUNA LUDU confirmed what the Polish public had known from the very beginning and what had been publicly discussed. In an editorial appealing in rather a dramatic way to all citizens and working people to preserve order and peace the Polish party organ admitted that there had been work interruptions and stoppages in the country in recent days. The same thing was also confirmed one day later by Polish television in a special commentary carried at the beginning of its evening newscast.

However, the strikes continued even after that. As we have been officially informed, the strike in the city of Lublin, a voivodship center and rather a strong industrial region, was the longest. Railroad workers and all employees of communal services in addition to workers of local enterprises and factories struck there. City supplies were in danger and it was necessary to call in the army and the militia to take over public services. The strike was headed by a strike committee with which a special government commission headed by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and a deputy of that voivodship, negotiated for several days. Only when the demands of the individual categories of employees were satisfied, was the strike broken. Only the railroad workers have not as yet responded.

The Lublin strike caused the greatest concern and alarm because it was the first time that an entire city stopped work. The strikes in a number of large enterprises and factories were shorter but to achieve that the authorities had to show greater tact and indulgence since the working collectives involved were the largest of the machine-building industry, such as that of the Ursus tractor factory or the automobile factory in Zeran near Warsaw. Other collectives of this most important industrial group also stopped work in a chain reaction and it was feared that the wave might spread.

No strike committees were formed in the strikes but the workers' delegates were unyielding in their demands in the difficult and sensitive talks with representatives of the voivodship, the departments concerned and the government. The workers returned to work only when their demands were satisfied, the demands that, in the exceptionally unfavorable situation in which the country finds itself, ranged from 10- to 30-percent wage increases.

Although all this is not reported in the press here, officials are not denying information to accredited foreign journalists. At present they are still unable to say precisely how many strikes have taken place because some of them still continue but they openly speak of the reasons and consequences. The increased prices of meat and meat products were only the immediate reasons whereas the motives for strikes are wider. As we have been informed, the strikes in enterprises of the machine-building industry started because of increased work norms which resulted in lower earnings, worse organization of work and a shortage of raw materials and energy, which in turn also negatively affected workers' incomes.

TRYBUNA LUDU'S Reaction

Considering that what was involved was an entire complex of problems, the authorities did not find it easy to negotiate. Workers in many cities and collectives were not satisfied with mere reduction of meat prices to their former level, although even that--for economic reasons--was not done everywhere. They also demanded rather large increases in their earnings. As we have been told, in this situation there was no other way out but to satisfy the workers' demands at the price of grave economic consequences. In other words, meat was only the immediate reason of discontent whereas the main reasons were a general increase in costs of living and low incomes.

The transport situation is the most difficult. Transport enterprises are among those in which incomes are in an exceptionally unfavorable situation. The negotiations over them are the most complicated and the precedents that have already been set cause justified fear that they might provoke a chain reaction.

Among the public information media only TRYBUNA LUDU and television have addressed themselves to the malcontents and the strikers so far. Advocating "a real, calm and constructive" discussion on the economic situation, problems and the ways and means to solve these problems, the Polish party organ warns that talks and discussions "cannot be held at the expense of work" and that there is no reason to engage in disputes and a drive for rights through "interruptions in production and through work stoppages." The newspaper reminds all party members and all non-party people of their obligation "to deeply think" about the country's difficult situation and to behave in accordance "with the most strongly understood concept of good for the country."

Explaining the country's very complicated problems, the paper cites Edward Gierek, who said at a consultative meeting with the party economic aktiv immediately after the outbreak of the first strikes that any new issue of money would disorganize the market, reduce the value of money, make the lines at shops longer and would impose additional difficulties on the country. According to him, every additional zloty must be reflected in additional production.

Even though the authorities wanted least of all in the existing situation to make any economically unjustified steps, they were compelled to yield. As we have been told, a rather dangerous precedent that might have far-reaching consequences has been set under the force of circumstances.

BOLIVIAN COUP DENOUNCED: EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY STUDENTS

Denunciation by Foreign Secretariat

AU241934 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 22 July (TANJUG)--The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made a statement to the diplomatic editor of TANJUG on events in Bolivia:

"The overthrow of the legal government accomplished by a military coup in Bolivia causes us serious concern. We notice that these events have been received with great anxiety by the world public, too. Our country followed with full understanding the elections and the process of democratization in friendly and nonaligned Bolivia. We had expected that this process would be finally successfully concluded, for the elections themselves confirmed that this is in keeping with the most widely expressed wishes and interests of the Bolivian people.

"We are particularly concerned by reports of violence by the military circles on a mass scale against the democratic forces and the people of Bolivia. The resistance they have encountered confirms that the widest strata of the Bolivian people do not accept this crude attack on the constitutional foundations of the country, directed toward a re-establishment of military dictatorship in Bolivia. The fact that the military coup in Bolivia has met with a sharp condemnation in the world and especially in the countries of the American Continent, is very encouraging and indicates concrete support for the people of Bolivia and its struggle for a democratic system and a worthy life in peace. Yugoslavia and its peoples wish to express their sympathies and support for the people of Bolivia in its just struggle."

Condemnation by Bolivian Envoy

LD242030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The Embassy of the Republic of Bolivia in the SFRY today sent Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, a note, a copy of which has also been passed to the TANJUG news agency in Belgrade. The text of the note reads:

On behalf of the government of Mrs Lidia Gueiler which it represents, the Embassy of the Republic of Bolivia in Belgrade is addressing itself with satisfaction to the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs to express its sharpest condemnation of the horrible persecution and crimes to which the people of Bolivia have been exposed by a military clique headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

This ambitious clique, eager for power, wants to condemn and subordinate the Bolivian people again to a military-fascist dictatorship by means of force and crime. This clique never gave up its putschist plans for one moment and its hands are again staining the pages of the Bolivian people's history with blood.

The Bolivian Embassy in Belgrade expresses its complete and unreserved support for all the democratic people's forces which are struggling in Bolivia now for the restoration of democracy and for the right which began to be realized for the Bolivian people after long years of struggle and self-denial.

Finally, this embassy wants to inform the Yugoslav people and government and the international public with satisfaction that it has represented and continues to represent the provisional legitimate government of Mrs Gueiler and that it does not recognize the dictatorship of General Garcia Meza and is not prepared to cooperate with it for one single moment. Owing to this and faced by the establishment of military dictatorship, Miss Lucila Mendez Ascarrunz, Bolivian charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia, is also submitting a formal resignation from her post, thus expressing her solidarity with Bolivia's other representatives abroad, the note says at the end.

Occupation of Embassy

LD241950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lucila Mendez Ascarrunz, Bolivia's charge d'affaires in Yugoslavia, has sent a letter to the TANJUG news agency in which she reports that a group of Bolivian students occupied the Bolivian Embassy in Belgrade this morning as a mark of protest at the coup d'etat and the setting up of a military dictatorship in Bolivia, and a mark of solidarity with the struggle of the Bolivian people. All the staff of the embassy--which is peaceful and quiet--joined in the students' action, which passed off without incident.

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

"It is with satisfaction that on the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt I send Your Excellency and the friendly people of Egypt, on behalf of the Presidency and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Egyptian people.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will continue to be strengthened for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of world peace and security and cooperation based on equality and understanding among states and peoples."

DORONJSKI, DJURANOVIC GREET POLISH LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Doronjski Greetings to Gierek

LD212048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party:

"Esteemed Comrade Gierek, on behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and in ny own name I am forwarding to you, our most cordial felicitations on the occasion of the national holiday of the friendly People's Republic of Poland.

"We wish the people, the working people and the Polish United Workers Party many successes in the further construction of socialism and of an even better tomorrow.

"I am taking advantage of this opportunity to express our deep conviction that the relations between our parties and countries will continue to develop successfully for the good of the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia and Poland, and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world."

Djuranovic Message to Babiuch

LD211712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Poland, I have special pleasure in sending to you and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes and for the all-round prosperity of the friendly Polish people.

"Permit me also to take this opportunity to express my profound conviction that the traditional friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Poland will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, peace, socialism and progress in the world."

DRAGASEVIC RETURNS; REPORTS ON MEETINGS IN ZIMBABWE

LD242234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav delegation to Zimbabwe, headed by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, returned to Belgrade today.

We had talks with representatives of the government of new Zimbabwe on the promotion of economic and other relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Relations between our country and political organizations and representatives of the Zimbabwe liberation movement were already good in the past and it is normal that we should continue to promote and expand them with the new independent state of Zimbabwe, Vuko Dragasevic stated after arriving at Surcin Airport.

Noting that economic and other relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe were developing in the quite complex conditions in which the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe was working, Dragasevic said that the Yugoslav delegation had had talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, President Canaan Banana and a large number of Zimbabwe Government officials. The representatives of our economic organization in our delegation also had meetings with their Zimbabwe economic partners.

During all these talks we became firmly convinced, above all, that there are broad possibilities for successful cooperation.

These were created during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, on the basis of the great friendship between their cadres, who are now in the most responsible offices, and our country's representatives. We saw a great gratitude for all that Yugoslav and President Tito did for the success of Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

The possibilities for the development and promotion of economic, cultural and scientific-technical relations between the two countries primarily concern our further assistance in the training of Zimbabwe's cadres in various fields of economic and social life and there are also great possibilities for our economic organization's participation in agriculture, industry and mining in Zimbabwe, Vuko Dragasevic stated.

PESIC MEETS QADDUMI, HAMEED, PRC DELEGATE AT UN SESSION

LD241159 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] United Nations, July 24, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation to the extraordinary and special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Palestine has had a series of contacts and meetings with chiefs of other delegations participating in this session.

Milorad Pesic, chief Yugoslav delegate and deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks with Sri Lankan Foreign Minister S. Hameed, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Qaddumi, and the chief Chinese delegate.

During his talks with Minister Hameed, the nonaligned countries' activities and preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi were particularly discussed.

Dragomir Petrovic, a member of the Yugoslav delegation and assistance federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a separate meeting with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference.

All the above talks, in which Dzevad Mujezinovic, deputy chief of the Yugoslav mission of the U.N. also participated, had the current extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly on Palestine and possibilities for reaching the most effective results as a special subject.

Other Meetings

LD251030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] United Nations, July 25 (TANJUG)--The head of the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. General Assembly's special session, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic, continues intensive contacts with heads of other countries' delegations participating in the session.

In addition to meetings with heads of delegations of India, the PLO, Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China, Milorad Pesic also talked with Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Bangladesh S. Bari and ministers of external affairs of Pakistan, Indonesia and Guyana, A. Shahi, M. Kusumaatmaja and R. Jackson, respectively.

In these talks special attention was devoted to activities of non-aligned countries. The ministers of foreign affairs of these non-aligned countries exchanged views on the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference in New Delhi and how to successfully prepare it, the concept of the meeting and efforts made by the non-aligned countries in order to overcome the strained international situation.

Also considered in these talks was the forthcoming U.S. General Assembly special session on economic problems of the world today, scheduled to be held in August. Views were exchanged on what the non-aligned countries can and should do in order to ensure the session be a constructive stimulus to global negotiations and the creation of a new world economic order.

POLITIKA CARRIES CORRECTION TO COMMUNIQUE ON GENSCHER VISIT

AU251042 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 4

["TANJUG Correction"--POLITIKA heading]

[Text] Because of a technical error a passage of the joint communique on the visit of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister for foreign affairs, to Yugoslavia, published on 20 July, was transmitted incomplete. The passage should read [22 July 1980 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT page I 2, third paragraph]:

"They exchanged opinions and views on and appraisals of the situation in the international relations and topical problems of the world. After completing their review of the international situation, the two ministers exchanged views on the most acute flashpoints of crisis, especially on Afghanistan, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa. They confirmed the need for the political settlement of all these conflicts. The two ministers assessed that the deterioration of international relations is causing great anxiety. They pointed out the dangers resulting from the increasingly frequent use of force, pressures and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, appraising that this is a threat to peace and stability in the world as well as to the freedom and integrity of states."

BAKARIC ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL IN ILL HEALTH

LD241734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Zagreb--After his successfully completed surgical treatment, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency, has been admitted to the military hospital in Zagreb because of the deterioration in the general state of his health and diseases which already existed before the operation. A plan for further treatment has been determined.

MIJATOVIC VISITS DUBROVNIK, TALKS WITH LOCAL LEADERS

LD241335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was today in Dubrovnik where he visited the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly and had talks with Ivica Valjalo president of the municipality, and Josip Bazeli, president of the Executive Council. Cvijetin Mijatovic also visited the Dubrovnik festival and acquainted himself with this year's program.

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES CROATIAN ASSEMBLY CLUB

LD242312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke to members of the club of deputies of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia about the current situation in the world.

Most of Josip Vrhovec's speech was devoted to Yugoslavia's foreign policy, the significant activity of nonaligned countries and bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbours and other countries.

SERBIAN SECRETARY STOJKOVIC EXPLAINS SUPPLY SHORTAGES

AU240923 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic interview of Milivoje Stojkovic, Serbian secretary for market and prices, on 23 July, place not given--live or recorded]

[Summary] "A conference has been held in Belgrade devoted to topical issues of supply and to the setting of tasks connected with resolving the disturbances in the supply of some consumer goods. The conference was organized by the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly and was attended by presidents of the executive councils of the communal assemblies from the republic, excluding the provinces, and by representatives of large supply organizations. The conference was attended by Milivoje Stojkovic, republican secretary for market and prices, who is a guest of our program and who is interviewed by Aleksandar Vlajkovic."

[Question] In your opening speech, you spoke about the causes of supply shortages. What are they?

[Answer] The causes of supply shortages can be reduced to: "poor economic and income-based ties on a lasting long-term foundation between production and trade; delayed determination of economic interests of associated labor organizations as demonstrated by prices, and the level of prices itself; an evident gap between lagging production and swollen demand, a consequence of the long-term lag, or in other words underestimation of the importance of the food and oil products sectors in particular; and finally, goods reserves, dinar reserves and foreign exchange reserves have not yet been stabilized for this purpose at all the sociopolitical communities and associated labor organizations."

[Question] Will some shortages be relieved soon?

[Answer] "Considering the causes I have explained, it would not be realistic to expect that all supply shortages will be eliminated soon."

[Question] But will there be more detergents?

[Answer] For some goods, such as detergents, both conditions to permanently relieve the situation have been fulfilled: The federation has approved economic prices and the republic has found the needed foreign exchange for imports.

[Question] Will some shortages persist?

[Answer] The elimination of the causes of shortages mentioned above cannot be accomplished overnight and problems will continue. But temporary relief of shortages will be achieved through interventions from commodity reserves, better links between producers and trade and occasional interventions with imports.

[Question] What about fuel this winter?

[Answer] "Our citizens will heat with the same fuels, basically, as last year, but the quantities will be somewhat smaller. Accords will be reached and appropriate restrictions and economizing in consumption will be proposed by which the difficulties can be mastered in the least painful way. One can see from the overall picture that there will be difficulties, but they are not such that they should cause disturbances and nervousness if all the measures the Executive Council wants to carry out as explained today at the conference with the representatives of the executive councils and other sociopolitical factors are undertaken."

[Question] "Can you mention some of the measures?"

[Answer] An order of priorities may be introduced on a self-managing basis, imposing fewer restrictions on the more important activities.

[Question] Communal executive councils now face special tasks.

[Answer] The planning of agricultural production and of fuel consumption will be important in the communes. Fuel oil and liquid gas are particularly sensitive. All consumers will have to adjust to these plans. "We may say that unfortunately some people still do not understand that the situation is much less favorable than last year." Next, supply coordination bodies must be well organized in the communes. Finally, communes should provide funds for supporting supply and commodity reserves. They can increase the turnover tax by 1 percent for that purpose.

[Question] Sociopolitical actions are also necessary.

[Answer] It is a basic condition for success in such actions. Sociopolitical organizations at all levels should examine problems and consumers should be informed about the overall situation.

[Question] Thank you.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION

LD231808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--The past 6 months have been noted as historic because during this time, in anxiety, hope and deep national sorrow, we have publicly shown to everyone in the world what Tito means to us, what symbol and achievement Tito's epoch represents for Yugoslavia. We have shown our firm determination to continue Tito's work, because this period has confirmed the confidence our people have in the system of socialist self-management and the stable prospect of an independent, nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia.

This was said at today's session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina at which the delegates summed up the experience of their environments in the activity of the Socialist Alliance in this period.

In his introductory speech, Danilo Bilanovic, member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference, assessed that the working people and citizens had shown a magnificent level of political consciousness, unity and loyalty to our socialist community. We can be quite pleased, he said, with the political and general situation. However, he added, certain negative phenomena have also been expressed causing the reaction of the working people. Almost all these reactions--it was noted in the introductory speech and in the debate--were expressed in demands to strengthen the responsibility of all organs and individuals, especially regarding solutions which bypass associated labor, expenditure beyond real possibilities, irregular supplies and other questions.

The delegates also spoke about the reaction of the working people and citizens to some phenomena in our society, especially regarding supplies. It was assessed that this is spoiling the achieved political atmosphere and unity. There was also reaction to the failure to implement certain tasks in the field of economic stabilization and to the easy attitude toward those who failed to carry them out. This creates the impression that the system and its institutions are powerless. This concerns organs which, for instance, do not respect the view that investment expenditure should be within the framework of available resources. It also concerns organs responsible for regular supplies, and organs which decide on prices regardless of the adopted agreements, and so on. Discontent is also caused, it was said, by irregular supplies, favoritism and black-marketeering in articles which are available or which are being hoarded by individuals. The Socialist Alliance should pay attention to and deal with all this much more efficaciously and take serious action to prevent the repetition of these phenomena.

Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference also took part in the session.

Kurtovic Speech

LD231814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Speaking in the debate at today's session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, said, among other things, that this year our peoples, at the time of the president's illness and death, had expressed a seldom seen intensity of emotion and great strength of spirit.

Emphasizing that the past months have especially confirmed that the social and national interests of our peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia are identical and are a cohesive force of our socialist community, Kurtovic said that it had been shown that this is not only the case with the working class or other strata of society but with practically the entire people, all its strata. In this connection, he recalled the positive behavior of a large part of the clergy in this situation. Kurtovic illustrated this assessment with the fact that, for example, some 80 percent of Catholic priests in Hercegovina are included in the Association of Catholic Clergymen through which they work in an active and very positive manner. All this and many other things show the strength of our socialist trends. It is obvious, he said, that this mood must now also be expressed in practice, in the form of very concrete social action through our system, and especially in the Socialist Alliance.

It is a great advantage for us, Todo Kurtovic continued, that our road is clear, that we know where we are going and that our people show a readiness to contribute actively to the attainment of this aim. Kurtovic recalled, however, that there are also forces, although not very numerous, which oppose this national mood and interest. Pointing to Djilas as an example of the most expressive hostile behavior, Kurtovic said that certain conclusions should be drawn from this. One is that the protagonists of opposition, regardless of their dogmatic, nationalistic or other anti-self-managing source, have never in our history been in such conflict with the true national interests as now. This makes action for the elimination of their activity that much easier, but not unnecessary. In this sense, Kurtovic urged the Socialist Alliance to pay greater attention to organized political action for the elimination of such activity. According to him, present actions to this end most often represent only a reaction in principle and an expression of disagreement with and condemnation of such behavior, while there is a lack of concrete and broader action in the Socialist Alliance which would reply to every such individual or group.

However, the president of the Federal Conference emphasized, in addition to the firm front against the opposition to self-managing socialist achievements and independence of Yugoslavia, we must be aware that our forces are best strengthened by the further development of our systems, by encouraging creativity and concretely solving topical questions of our development, thus also implementing one of the basic conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN BRUS COMMUNE ASSESSED

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[Text] Brus, 17 Jul (TANJUG)--Teams of experts have concluded the assessment of damage caused by the earthquake in the Brus Commune. Total damage amounts to 1,390,000,000 dinars. A total of 553 buildings were completely destroyed, and 1,250 buildings are temporarily out of use.

When announcing these data, Boris Sikosek, expert adviser in the republican seismological institute in Belgrade, said that it has been established by observations on the spot that the recurrence of the quakes in this region is diminishing and that this is normal behavior which should last several months after the main and strongest tremor. There are no new centers and there is no reason for renewed strong quakes. This center can accumulate fresh energy only in 30 or 40 years, at which time a strong earthquake could possibly recur, Sikosek said.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH POLAND--A meeting of the mixed commission for industrial cooperation between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic was held yesterday in Belgrade. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Aleksandar Jelic, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and the Polish delegation by Eugeniusz Szatkowski, undersecretary of state in the Polish Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry. Questions pertaining to cooperation and specialization between the economies of the two countries were discussed. Cooperative ventures accounts for some 30 percent of the overall commodity exchange between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jul 80 p 6 AU]